his will help the industrial and agricultural progress of the people.

Mr. Anniah Pandit, Yedatore Taluk.

Per contra.—The Revenue Commissioner has been endeavouring to enlist the co-operation of the people in carrying on the exhibition with a view eventually to transfer the conduct of the exhibition to them. When this is done much of its cost to Government will be reduced and so there will be no expense in holding it annually.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 79.

Formation of agricultural colonies.

Mr. D. Venkatramaiya, Bangalore City Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—A survey of blocks of land ranging between 50 and 100 acres each consisting of dry, wet, garden and grazing land and found available for cultivation should be made and lists of such blocks made known to the public so that educated young men who might be inclined to settle down as agriculturists might take them up on favorable terms and thus contribute to the improvement of agriculture in the locality by adopting the best methods consistent with local conditions.

The member also stated that where owing to the intermixture of occupied lands it was not possible to get such blocks, the intervening occupied lands should be acquired and the entire block made available to a single agriculturist.

Reply of Government.—The proposal is impracticable. In bechirakh villages or where owing to the scarcity of labour large blocks of land are remaining uncultivated, lands can be obtained for cultivation at *shraya* rates. Information regarding these may be obtained on application to Deputy Commissioners. It is said that such lands abound in the malnad parts of the State and under the Marikanave and Boranakanave channels. The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldrug District will notify the existence of lands under the Marikanave tank in the Gazette, and he will afford every facility for obtaining them.

SUBJECT No. 80.

Supari cess.

(1) & (2) Messrs. Shamanna Udupa, Shimoga District Board; K. Shankaranarayan Rao, Nagar Sabha; Sivappa Gowda, Sorab Taluk; (3) H. Gundappa, Kunigal Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The members desired to know how the cess collected on arecanut gardens was being utilized or was going to be utilized.

(2) The supari cess is now being collected only with a view to find remedies to prevent and cure the diseases affecting supari trees. It is stated that the Agricultural Chemist deals with these matters. But although one full-time officer is appointed for each district specially for the purpose of affording relief to the garden owners, he cannot be very useful, as he will be unable to get timely information as to the affected localities, and to be on the spot to do the needful. It is therefore prayed that the levy of the cess recently ordered may be abolished.

(3) Under the new rules, the supari cess is levied on trees more than 6 feet in height. The cess should be levied only on trees in bearing as most trees do not bear when 6 feet high.

Reply of Government.—The matter has been engaging the attention of Government. Dr. Coleman has been requested to pay special attention to the investigation of *Koleroga* and has been carrying on experiments extensively, even leasing small gardens for the purpose. It is not possible to employ a full-time officer solely to study questions connected with supari.

SUBJECT No. 81.

(*a*) Remuneration to patels and shanbhogs.

Messrs. C. Nagappa, Nagar Taluk; B. Kesavaiengar, Belur Taluk; Sreenivas Sitharam Kulkarni, Harihar Sub-Taluk; Lingegowda, Mysore Taluk and Malali Venkatramayya, Manjarabad Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The shanbhogs' circles are so constituted that the potgi of each circle ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per month. As the duties require the full time of a man, each circle may be so constituted that the aggregate potgi for it may not fall short of Rs. 12 per mensem.

The potgi to be paid to shanbhogs is now calculated, not separately for each village included in the circle, but on the aggregate revenue of all the villages. Last year it was represented that the revenue of each individual village should be taken as the basis for calculating the potgi payable to each shanbhog. This matter was noted for consideration, and it is now prayed that this method may be adopted. The remuneration given to some of the patels in the malnad is insufficient for their maintenance. Under the present rules, a shanbhog or patel can hold only one circle, whatever its jamabandi may be. Either this rule may be relaxed or the potgi revised so as to yield a monthly income of at least Rs. 5 to each patel.

When the subject of raising the scale of potgi to patels and shanbhogs was discussed last year, Government replied that the rates of potgi were sufficiently high as nearly 8·09 per cent of the revenue collections was consumed by this item and that the potgi was revised once in ten years and oftener, if necessary. As the rate of potgi according to the Rules of 1874 falls within 5 per cent of the revenue collections, the rate of potgi may be raised so as to increase the total amount paid to 8 or 9 per cent of the collections as observed by Government in the above reply.

The potgi fixed in 1896 in the Harihar Sub-Taluk has not yet been revised, though 12 years have elapsed, and the increased potgi computed upon the increased revenue accruing from the re-survey settlement has not been paid for the past 4 or 5 years. Orders may be issued for the disbursement of the same.